CALIPSO SCIENCE DATA READERS Release 4.90v1

Introduction

The Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observation (CALIPSO) satellite will provide new insight into the role that clouds and atmospheric aerosols play in regulating Earth's weather, climate and air quality. In order to do this, a wide variety of scientific data products will be available to the science community. These products will be derived from the data acquired from three on-board instruments; the Cloud-Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization (CALIOP), the Wide Field Camera (WFC) and the Imaging Infrared Radiometer (IIR). These data products are described in the CALIPSO Data Products Catalog (DPC) currently available on the CALIPSO public web site at URL:

https://www-calipso.larc.nasa.gov/resources/project_documentation.php. The Langley Research Center (LaRC) Atmospheric Science Data Center (ASDC) processes, archives, and disseminates the CALIPSO data products. The web site address for the ASDC is: https://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/. These data products are output using the Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) designed by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA). This work is now performed by The HDF Group (THG), at https://www.hdfgroup.org.

HDF 4 Readers

A set of basic CALIPSO data product readers has been developed to aid users in their ability to read the HDF formatted files. This set of readers is written using the Interactive Data Language (IDL) available through Harris Geospatial Solutions at URL: http://www.harrisgeospatial.com and go hand in hand with either the CALIPSO Data Products Catalog (DPC) Release 4.90. A list of the major data products, their associated readers, commons, check programs, and the corresponding DPC Table numbers are contained in the tables below.

Due to the nature of the HDF formatting and the need to assign each parameter to the appropriately named variable, there must be an exact match between variable names stored in the file and the command parameter used to retrieve that variable. These readers are written to provide users with the greatest flexibility to select only those parameters that are necessary for their applications. They were not written for efficiency as much as simplicity. There is a one-line call for each parameter, that can be commented out by placing a ';' at the beginning of the line. Already commented out in each program, but left available for the users, are print statements that will provide more detailed information about each parameter contained in the HDF file. Each reader takes as input two quoted string parameters, PATH and FILE NAME. The PATH name contains the directory path to the folder that contains the data, and the FILE NAME contains the full name of the file to be read.

The commons associated with each data product reader contain abbreviated names for each parameter. If the user chooses not to read every data product, these variables will not be filled, but will not present any problems if left in the common. Of course, the user may change these names to match the desired names for their application, but care should be taken to ensure that names are changed in the IDL code as well as the associated common. In some cases, single dimension arrays are read as two dimensional with the initial dimension being set to 1. This does not affect the data in any way but may need to be considered later when working with the arrays. In order to correct this issue, a simple call to the IDL REFORM function will adjust the array to a single dimension. For example, ArrayA is created with dimensions of (1,50). Issuing the command ArrayA = REFORM(ArrayA, /OVERWRITE) returns ArrayA with a single dimension of (50), and the actual data remains unchanged.

Simple check programs are also provided for each of the readers. These check programs are called at the end of each reader program, and are a double check to ensure that all variables are filled. The calls to the check programs can be commented out once the user is certain that all parameters of interest are read correctly. The check programs issue a 'HELP, Variable' for each of the common variables. The HELP command provides common, format, dimension and static value information for all variables. The output from the HELP command is sent to STDOUT, unless otherwise redirected. For a more detailed description of data formats, units, and ranges, please refer to the CALIPSO DPC.

Major Data Products, Associated Readers, Commons, Check Programs, Corresponding DPC Table Numbers

DATA PRODUCT	READER NAME	ons, Check Programs, Corre	CHECKIT NAME	DPC
DATATRODUCT	(.pro)	COMMON NAME (.pro)		Version 4.80
	(.pro)		(.pro)	TABLE
Y'1 Y 11 410	1 1 10 11 410	1.1 410 COND. COND.	C1 11 11 110	NUMBERS
Lidar Level 1 v4.10	read_hdf_11_v410	L1_v410_COMMON	Checkit_L1_v410	12, 13, 14, 15
STANDARD Lidar Level 1.5	read_hdf_115_std_v100	L15_STD_v100_COMMON	Checkit_L15_STD_v1	143, 144
v1.00	1 1 15 12 122 122	12 1422 422 601401	00	40 50 51 54
Lidar Level 2 1/3km Merged	read_hdf_12_m133_v420	L2_ML33_v420_COMMON	Checkit_L2_ML33_v4	49, 53, 51, 54
Column and Layer v4.20	1 1 15 12 101 420	1.2 Ct 01 420 COMMON	20	40.55.51.56
Lidar Level 2 1km Cloud	read_hdf_12_cl01_v420	L2_CL01_v420_COMMON	Checkit_L2_CL01_v4	49, 55, 51, 56
Column and Layer v4.20	1 1 16 12 105 120	12 0105 120 0010101	20	40.57.50.50
Lidar Level 2 5km Cloud	read_hdf_12_cl05_v420	L2_CL05_v420_COMMON	Checkit_L2_CL05_v4	49, 57, 58, 50,
Column and Layer v4.20			20	51, 52
Lidar Level 2 5km Aerosol	read_hdf_l2_al05_v420	L2_AL05_v420_COMMON	Checkit_L2_AL05_v4	49, 50, 51, 52,
Column and Layer v4.20			20	59, 60
Lidar Level 2 5km Merged	read_hdf_l2_ml05_v420	L2_ML05_v420_COMMON	Checkit_L2_ML05_v4	49, 61, 62, 50,
Column and Layer v4.20			20	51, 52
Lidar Level 2 Aerosol	read_hdf_l2_aerprf_v420	L2_AERPRF_v420_COMM	Checkit_L2_AERPRF	51, 67, 68
Profile v4.20		ON	_v420	
Lidar Level 2 Cloud	read_hdf_l2_cldprf_v420	L2_CLDPRF_v420_COMM	Checkit_L2_CLDPRF	74, 52, ,75
Profile v4.20		ON	_v420	
Lidar Level 2 Vertical	read_hdf_l2_vfm_v420	L2_VFM_v420_COMMON	Checkit_L2_VFM_v4	81, 82, 83
Feature Mask v4.20			20	
Lidar Level 3 Ice Cloud	read_hdf_13_icecloud_v1	L3_ICECLOUD_v100_COM	Checkit_L3_ICECLO	115 - 121
v1.00	00	MON	UD_v100	
Lidar Level 3 Stratospheric	read_hdf_13_stratapro_v1	L3_STRATAPRO_v100_CO	Checkit_L3_STRATA	123 - 129
Aerosol Profile v1.00	00	MMON	PRO_v100	
Lidar Level 3 Cloud	read_hdf_13_cloudoccrren	L3_CLOUDOCCURRENCE	Checkit_L3_CLOUD	131 - 135
Occurrence v1.00	ce_v100	_v100_COMMON	OCCURRENCE_v100	24 22 22
IIR Level 1 v2.00	read_hdf_iir_l1_v200	IIR_L1_v200_COMMON	Checkit_IIR_L1_v200	21, 22, 23
Lidar Level 1 v3.x	read_hdf_l1_v3x	L1_v3x_COMMON	Checkit_L1_v3x	7, 8, 9, 10
Expedited Lidar Level 1.5 v3.50	read_hdf_115_v3x	L15_v3x_COMMON	Checkit_L15_v3x	140, 141
Lidar Level 2 1/3km Cloud	read_hdf_12_cl33_v3x	L2_CL33_v3x_COMMON	Checkit_L2_CL33_v3	35, 36, 37
Layer v3.x			X	
Lidar Level 2 1km Cloud	read_hdf_12_cl01_v3x	L2_CL01_v3x_COMMON	Checkit_L2_CL01_v3	35, 38, 39
Layer v3.x			X	
Lidar Level 2 5km Cloud	read_hdf_12_cl05_v3x	L2_CL05_v3x_COMMON	Checkit_L2_CL05_v3	35, 40, 41
Layer v3.x			X	
Lidar Level 2 5km Aerosol	read_hdf_12_al05_v3x	L2_AL05_v3x_COMMON	Checkit_L2_AL05_v3	35, 42, 43
Layer v3.x			X	
Lidar Level 2 Aerosol	read_hdf_12_aerprf_v3x	L2_AERPRF_v3x_COMMO	Checkit_L2_AERPRF	64, 65
Profile v3.x		N	_v3x	
Lidar Level 2 Cloud	read_hdf_12_cldprf_v3x	L2_CLDPRF_v3x_COMMO	Checkit_L2_CLDPRF	71, 72

Profile v3.x		N	v3x	
Lidar Level 2 Vertical	read_hdf_l2_vfm_v3x	L2_VFM_v3x_COMMON	Checkit_L2_VFM_v3	77, 78
Feature Mask v3.x			X	·
Lidar Level 2 Polar	read_hdf_l2_psc_v1x	L2_PSC_v1x_COMMON	Checkit_L2_PSC_v1x	86, 87
Stratospheric Clouds v1.x				
Lidar Level 3 Tropospheric	read_hdf_13_aerprf_v420	L3_AERPRF_v420_COMM	Checkit_L3_AERPRF	100 - 113
Aerosol Profile All Sky		ON	_v420	
v4.20				
Lidar Level 3 Tropospheric	read_hdf_13_aerprf_v420	L3_AERPRF_v420_COMM	Checkit_L3_AERPRF	100 - 113
Aerosol Profile Cloud Free		ON	_v420	
v4.20			~	100 110
Lidar Level 3 Tropospheric	read_hdf_13_aerprf_v420	L3_AERPRF_v420_COMM	Checkit_L3_AERPRF	100 - 113
		ON	_v420	
•	1 1 16 12 6 420	1.2 AEDDDE 420 COMM	Cl. 1': I 2 AEDDDE	100 112
	read_hdf_13_aerprf_v420			100 - 113
		ON		
_ ^ ^	rood hdf jir 11 v112	IID I 1 v112 COMMON	Chackit IID v112	17 19 10
IIR Level 2 Track V3.x				94, 93
IID I aval 2 Swoth w2 v				07.09
IIK Level 2 Swatti V3.x				91,90
WFC Level 1B 1 km				27 28
	Todd_Hd1_wtc_115	WI C_IRS_COMMON	Checkit_WTK5	21,20
Ö	read hdf wfc 1ns	WFC 1NS COMMON	Checkit W1NS	27. 29
Science v3.x				, -
WFC Level 1B 125 m Native	read hdf wfc 125	WFC 125 COMMON	Checkit W125	27, 30
Science v3.x				,
WFC Level 1B 125 m Native	read_hdf_13_aerprf_v420 read_hdf_iir_11_v112 read_hdf_iir_track_12_v3 30 read_hdf_iir_swath_12_v3 30 read_hdf_wfc_1rs read_hdf_wfc_1ns read_hdf_wfc_125	US_AERPRF_v420_COMMON IIR_L1_v112_COMMON IIR_L2_TRACK_v330_CO MMON IIR_L2_SWATH_v330_CO MMON WFC_1RS_COMMON WFC_1NS_COMMON WFC_125_COMMON	_v420 Checkit_L3_AERPRF _v420 Checkit_IIR_v112 Checkit_IIR_TRACK _v330 Checkit_IIR_SWATH _v330 Checkit_W1RS Checkit_W1RS Checkit_W1NS	17, 18, 19 94, 95 97, 98 27, 28 27, 29 27, 30

These readers can be called from within a program, or embedded into the user's program. Remember to include the associated common into the application software in order to have full access to the data. The user is also reminded to make certain that the IDL path parameters are set correctly under the IDL Preferences options.

To run these programs from the **Windows** IDL Development Environment (IDLDE) simply enter the command:

<Reader Name>, <Data Directory Full Path (single quotes)>, <Data File Name (single quotes)>

Examples in Windows Environment:

```
read_hdf_11, 'C:\DATA\', 'L1_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN.hdf' read_hdf_11_v420, 'C:\DATA\', 'L1-2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN.hdf' read_hdf_12_ml33_v420, 'C:\DATA\', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_333mCloudLayer.hdf' read_hdf_12_cl01_v420, 'C:\DATA\', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_1kmCloudLayer.hdf' read_hdf_12_cl05_v420, 'C:\DATA\', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5kmCloudLayer.hdf' read_hdf_12_al05, _v420 'C:\DATA\', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5km_aer_layer.hdf' read_hdf_12_ml05, _v420 'C:\DATA\', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5km_merged_layer.hdf' read_hdf_12_aerprf_v420, 'C:\DATA\', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5kmAerosolProfile.hdf' read_hdf_12_cldprf_v420, 'C:\DATA\', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5km_CloudProfile.hdf' read_hdf_12_vfm_v420, 'C:\DATA\', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_VFM.hdf'
```

To run these programs from the **Unix** IDL Development Environment (IDLDE) simply enter the command:

<Reader Name>, <Data Directory Full Path (single quotes)>, <Data File Name (single quotes)>

Examples in Unix Environment:

```
read_hdf_11_v420, '/DATA', 'L1-2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN.hdf' read_hdf_12_ml33_v420, '/DATA', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_333mCloudLayer.hdf' read_hdf_12_cl01_v420, '/DATA', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_1kmCloudLayer.hdf' read_hdf_12_cl05_v420, '/DATA', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5kmCloudLayer.hdf' read_hdf_12_al05_v420, '/DATA', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5km_aer_layer.hdf' read_hdf_12_ml05_v420, '/DATA', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5km_merged_layer.hdf' read_hdf_12_aerprf_v420, '/DATA', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5kmAerosolProfile.hdf' read_hdf_12_cldprf_v420, '/DATA', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_5km_CloudProfile.hdf' read_hdf_12_vfm_v420, '/DATA', 'L2_2007-00-00T00-00-00ZN_VFM.hdf' read_hdf_13_cloudoccrrence_v100, '/DATA', 'CAL_LID_L3_Cloud_Occurrence-Standard-V1-00.2009-02D.hdf'
```

HDF 5 Readers

A set of basic CALIPSO data product readers has been developed to aid users in their ability to read the HDF5 formatted files. These routines support the CAL_LID_L2_BlowingSnow_Antarctica-Standard-V1-00 data product. This data product's parameters' information can be found in the DPC Release 4.80 Section 2.15 Tables 89 through 92.

The Blowing Snow readers provide two options to the user; reading the complete Blowing Snow data product or reading a specific parameter from the data product.

read_Blowingsnow.pro will open the hdf5 file and read each of the datasets.

read parameter BlowingSnow.pro will open the hdf5 file and read a specific dataset specified by input argument.

read_BlowingSnow.pro

idl prompt>.compile read BlowingSnow

Input PARAMETERS:

year = '2010'vear - Year to process: (range: 2006-2018) **month** - Month to process: month = '03'(range 01-12)

region - Region to process: region = 'Antarctica' ('Arctic', 'Antarctica',

'Polynya', 'Greenland')

version - Release version: version = '1-00'

Data File Names... Please do not change the name of the data file names. The code is written to expect the generated file names.

Example of setting input arguments on command line Idl_prompt> year = '2010' & month = '03' & region = 'Antarctic' & version = '1-00'

CALLING SEQUENCE:

idl_prompt> read_Blowingsnow, year, month, region, version

NOTE TO THE USER: Currently the way this program is written, you will have to modify this code to display/work with specific parameters within each data file.

read_parameter_BlowingSnow.pro

idl_prompt>.compile read_parameter_BlowingSnow

(this will compile program "read parameter BlowingSnow.pro" and function "get parameter.pro")

Input PARAMETERS:

vear - Year to process: year = '2010'(range: 2006-2018) month = '03'

- Month to process: (range 01-12) month

- Region to process: region = 'Antarctica' ('Arctic', 'Antarctica', region 'Polynya', 'Greenland')

- Release version: version = '1-00'version

group = 'Geolocation Fields' ('Ancillary_Fields', group - HDF5 Group

'Geolocation_Fields',

'Metadata', 'Snow_Fields')

parameter - Dataset Name parameter = 'Latitude' (see user guide for

data product contents)

Data File Names... Please do not change the name of the data file names. The code is written to expect the generated file names.

setting input arguments

idl_prompt> year = '2010' & month = '03' & region = 'Antarctic' & version = '1-00' & group = 'Geolocation Fields' & parameter = 'Latitude'

CALLING SEQUENCE:

data = read_parameter_Blowingsnow, year, month, region, version, group, parameter

NOTE TO THE USER: The program does not have to be modified to display specific parameters. This is controlled at the command line.